

当地の珪藻土は純度高く良質であるが、埋蔵量の比較的少ないことがおしまれている。

Summary

The diatomaceous earth deposit in Kimobetsu-chô was found by Mr. Keiji Ujike in 1928 and that in Kakkari-mura, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido by Mr. Tadayoshi Ujike in 1941. The Kimobetsu deposit covers about 0.7 square km and the other about 0.15 square km. The diatomaceous earth is 30–60 cm thick, straticulate with white, reddish brown and greyish green laminae, and is covered with half bog soil, volcanic ash and allitic soil overburden 0.3–2 m in thickness. The diatomaceous earth is so soft that it can be easily dug with a shovel. Under the microscope, it reveals about 90 per cent of fossil diatoms covering the genera, *Achnanthes*, *Amphora*, *Cocconeis*, *Cymatopleura*, *Cymbella*, *Diatoma*, *Epithemia*, *Eunotia*, *Fragilaria*, *Frustulia*, *Gomphonema*, *Melosira*, *Meridion*, *Navicula*, *Neidium*, *Nitzschia*, *Pinnularia*, *Rhopalodia*, *Stauroneis*, *Surirella*, *Synedra*, *Tabellaria*, and *Tetracyclus*. At present mining is progressing under the operation of the Hokkaido Insulator Company. The mined earth, after refined by drying, calcination and pulverisation, is used as catalyst-carrier, insulator, material for dental work, etc.

引用文献

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口絵図版 16 は特種のもの葉形, 花, または実を線画で表現し, 本文は科ごとに科の特長をかけ, 属のもとにその属下の種類を検索できるようにしたもので昭和 11 年に出版された日本樹木検索表を増補改訂したものであるが, 巻末には今回のものに使用した新学名や, 新組合せ名等を別項として附してある。(久内淳孝)